## Magic

| Input file: | standard input |
| :--- | :--- |
| Output file: | standard output |
| Time limit: | 3 seconds |
| Memory limit: | 16 megabytes |

## Warning: Unusual memory limit!

You are given a sequence $a_{0}, \ldots, a_{2 n}$. Initially, all numbers are zero.
There are $n$ operations. The $i$-th operation is represented by two integers $l_{i}, r_{i}$ $\left(1 \leq l_{i}<r_{i} \leq 2 n, 1 \leq i \leq n\right)$, which assigns $i$ to $a_{l_{i}}, \ldots, a_{r_{i}-1}$. It is guaranteed that all the $2 n$ integers, $l_{1}, l_{2}, \ldots, l_{n}, r_{1}, r_{2}, \ldots, r_{n}$, are distinct.

You need to perform each operation exactly once, in arbitrary order.
You want to maximize the number of $i(0 \leq i<2 n)$ such that $a_{i} \neq a_{i+1}$ after all $n$ operations. Output the maximum number.

## Input

The first line contains an integer $n\left(1 \leq n \leq 5 \times 10^{3}\right)$.
The $i$-th line of the next $n$ lines contains a pair of integers $l_{i}, r_{i}\left(1 \leq l_{i}<r_{i} \leq 2 n\right)$. It is guaranteed that all the $2 n$ integers, $l_{1}, l_{2}, \ldots, l_{n}, r_{1}, r_{2}, \ldots, r_{n}$, are distinct.

## Output

Output one integer representing the answer in one line.

## Example

|  | standard input | standard output |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 5 |  | 9 |
| 2 | 3 |  |
| 6 | 7 |  |
| 1 | 9 |  |
| 5 | 10 | 8 |

